ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Arion Vocal Society: "Der

BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave. "Rambet." Booth. FIFTH-AVE, THEATER,-"Fron-Fron." GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and ghth-ave. - 'Tuelve Temptations."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"Innisfallen; or, The Men in the Gap." Mr. act Mrs. Earney Williams. OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Hamlet." G. L. Fox. WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-

WCGD's MUSEUM, Broadway and 30th-st.—From 9 s. m. to 10 p. m. At 2 : "Golden Bubble." At 2 : Bloodes, &c.

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le desires lorge until attention.

The Experience in Whosping Course.

In the last number of The London Lancet, Mr. A. M. Arrawa (a celeterated authority) tattes that he has been treating several cases of
the majority are more accessfully with small doses of Chieral.

Price, Doen is a bottle. Ask your Druggist for it. Wholesale, John PAINE BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Drug-New-York. MOLLER'S PUREST NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

years it has become almost impossible to get any Cod Liver cuts can diseast, owing to the objectionable mode of procer-aring the livers. * * Moler of Christians, Norway, all which is perfectly pure, and in every respect, all that d."—[Dr. L. A. Sayre, before Academy of Medicina. See record." Dec. 1869, p. 447. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Sole bited States and Canuds. Sold by Druggists. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the

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UP TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st, junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., where advertisements for The Tribuxs will be received up to 11 in the evening.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1879.

Parliament has been debating the bills for Naturalization and Land Reform. - Mr. Dickens, by special invitation, has had an interview with the Queen. === The reduction of cable rates and the reform of the ocean postal service are agitated in Engiand. —— M. Rochefort is seriously iil. —— The news that Major Bolton and other captured Canadians by the Red Bayer people. have been condemned to death, is discredited. === Espartero is expected in Madrid, and will be put forward as a caudidate for the throne.

In the Senate, yesterday, the official notification was presented of the ratification by Texas of the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth Amendments; the Funding bill was considered. - In the House, the Air-Line Railroad was debated; the bill for the reduction of the officers of the army was passed.

The Rhode Island Republicans have renominated the present State officers. — The Maine Legislature has refused to abolish Capital Punishment. — The Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis resumed specie payments yesterday on a circulation of \$50,000. — Two young wo-men were seriously injured by an accident on the Erie 1: allway. - A Cincinnati rough has been sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment for stabbing a policeman. An Indiana school teacher has killed one of his pupils Gen. Alcorn of Mississippi has been inaugurated.

The testimony in the Fullerton trial yesterday seemed in favor of the defendant. — A New York State Working woman's Society has been formed. — First-ave. property owners protest against the Robbins pavement.

The election fraud cases in Brooklyn have been postponed again. - Chambers's trial for murder will take place in May. === The Customs' Cartage Bureau is pronounced a success. ==== Gold, 111, 1103, 1114. Thermometer, 30, 40, 35.

The trial of William Chambers, the murdeter of Mr. Voorbies, was yesterday postponed to afford the counsel for the defense opportunity to get witnesses and affidavits from Europe and Washington. We shall be glad if this delay of a month and a half does not result, as in the cases of election frauds, in an "indefinite postponement."

By invitation, Mr. Charles Dickens has had an interview with the Queen, the same goodhearted lady who honored herself and her subjects by writing a letter of solicitude and condolence to the late Mr. George Peabody. We can make but little remark on an event which so eloquently speaks for itself, yet it needs to be said that in seeking the acquaintance of such men as Mr. Dickens, the Queen of England, sovereign though she be, recognizes the toyalty of letters and the crown of genius.

If the testimony of Alvah Blaisdell in the Fullerton case is to be credited, the defendant in this trial was a party to the conspiracy for which the witness was sent to State Prison a few years ago. The prosecution, beside seeking to establish this fact, endeavored to show by Daniel C. Birdsall that the transfer of \$6,000 by witness to the prisoner was in payment of the latter's share of the "opera-"tion" against Thomas E. Smith. These are the points of the evidence published on our second page. The trial drags, and the evidence scloes not as yet indicate what will be the probable verdict.

The meeting of workingwomen at Cooper Institute, last evening, was not formidable in point of the numbers present, nor will the address which was adopted be generally thought profound. The designs are apparently fair enough. Labor exchanges for

properly conducted, though women will do wiser to prepare themselves for work and then make individual efforts to get and keep it, than to trust to such general aid as that contemplated. We are glad to see the clause recommending cooperation, but we fear we must remind the women, and the men also, that success in this style of business does not depend solely on large combinations and good resolutions.

Whatever rights the National Government may or may not have in the way of preserving order in the State of Tennessee, the power to enforce the Civil Rights bill is unquestioned, and, on the showing made to the President yesterday, the opportunity for it seems clear. Gen. Breckinridge, the other day, expressed in simple Anglo-Saxon the opinion of all honest and sensible members of the late Rebel army concerning the thieves and assassins who, under the name of the Ku-Klux Klan, still disturb certain pertions of the South. If the President should find it necessary to use troops for the suppression of these outlaws, we predict that he will receive no heartier support in any quarter than from men like Breckinridge, who fought us openly, and have now honorably accepted the situation.

The citizens who were greatly damaged pecuniarily by the Fifth-ave. pavement swindle doubtless do not intend to sit quietly by, while the facts of that monstrous fraud are concealed, and the guilty perpetrators are protected by a Legislative Committee composed largely of members of the "Ring," and led by the superintendent of the company which laid the worse than useless plaster of coal-tar. If legal proceedings are contemplated, now is the time to begin them, for the prompt prosecution of the somewhat notorious parties charged with complicity in the fraud, may possibly deter others whose schemes are fast ripening, and save property-owners from heavy taxation to pay extravagant prices for the laying of a dozen other worthless patent pavements in near twenty more miles of our

The Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives is entitled to the national gratitude for devising a plan to govern Alaska without completely draining the national treasnry. It may not be complimentary to the late possessions of the Czar to annex them to Washington Territory as a county, with an allowance of a single Judge, one member of Council, and three Assemblymen, but a more economical way out of our dilemma can scarcely be found. By this scheme, the cost of governing Alaska, it is said, will not exceed \$8,000 per annum. We did not expect to get out of the Alaska difficulty so easily. By all means, let that land of marvels be attached to Washington as a county, and we shall not begrudge the solitary judge, the one member, and the three Assemblymen their salaries, nor the enjoyment of the eternal snows, everlasting verdure, perpetual cold, unending heat, and all the products of all extremes and middle courses of temperature that intertwine with one another in that delectable region.

What a charming flutter will be created in the world of fashion by the news that an International Exhibition of Fans-can the Cablo have mistaken?-is to be held in London! The mere whisper of such an event should be sufficient to excite a breeze of agitation throughout the fan-shaking world. It is said that the Czarina and the Baroness Rothschild will be the leading contributors to the Fair; but there ought to be hundreds of others only less known to fame willing to take part in the fragrant tempest of rivalry which should be created by such an exposition of the favorite social weapon. The fan with which, as Countess and Senorita, Napoleon's Spanish wife became mistress of so much stateeraft; the fan behind which Queen Isabella hid her blushes a good while ago; the fan with which the good Princess Alexandra fanned away her lately ruffled temper-these, and others like them, would be wonders in their way. An international exhibition of Fans would be as good as an international Art Exhibition, if not precisely the world should know it.

The clause of the Funding bill which requires that National Banks shall substitute lowpriced bonds for those now deposited by them as security for their circulation, has aroused the opposition of some of the banks; and a delegation from this State yesterday protested against it in an address to Secretary Boutwell. The address was simply an appeal, not an argument; the injustice of discriminating against National Banks in favor of other bondholders was the burden of the story. The delegation failed to state any of the many advantages and privileges the banks have enjoyed as corporations over private bondholders. This protest will hardly be openly urged by the National Banks generally. There is some reason to fear, however, that the discussion provoked by this clause will delay final action on the bill itself. The debate on it yesterday opened fiercely, Senators Hamlin of Maine and Conkling of this State denouncing the section as "nothing less than repudiation." There is little fear, however, that the majority will join in this denunciation. An amendment confining the operations of this clause to new banks was rejected by a vote of 28 to 14. There is no longer a doubt of the passage of the bill; it is only a matter of time-or rather waste of time. This week ought to conclude the debate.

The House did an admirable day's work yesterday. Nothing can be better than the temper with which it has lately attacked abuses in various expensive departments, and we must particularly commend the spirit with which the Army bill was discussed and acted upon. The bill provides for a large reduction in the numbers, and a heavy decrease in the aggregate pay of the officers of the standing army. Both are unnecessarily large on our present peace footing, and ought to be curtailed even more than the present bill contemplates. [Compared with the salaries of other officials not less important to the administration of the Government, the pay of the higher officers of the army is unjustly extravagant,unjust not only to the tax-payers, but to the civil officials who perform as important and necessary duties for much smaller reward. Look at the following comparative statement:

The bill now adopted in the House reduces the salaries of the General, Lieutenant-General and [Senior Major-General named to the more reasonable, but still liberal, figures of \$12,000, \$10,000 and \$7,500 respectively. It will save, if passed by the Senate without amendment or modification, \$1,500,000 in pay of officers procuring work for women, as well as for alone, and a total of fully \$3,900,000 annually. men, are doubtless good institutions when The Senate, we are convinced, will not hesi-

matter; we do not for a moment share the fears expressed at Washington of an intention to amend the bill out of all shape, and deprive it of every feature of value.

The gentle dames of the Far West who demanded the right of suffrage succeeded well enough as long as they were let alone. In Missouri the Legislature-or half of it at least -resolved to grant them all they asked; and in Minnesota a like resolve was adopted by both Houses of the State Legislature. But to reënforce their sisters in the final struggle, certain prominent Eastern agitators invaded the West-and witness the first results of their labors! The Missourians, appalled by the attacks of the fierce Amazons from the Easthave repented of their partiality to their own more gentle agitators, and have "indefinitely postponed the whole matter;" while the Governor of Minnesota has vetoed the Woman Suffrage bill because "public sentiment has not called for it." This is a terrible fate! A great revolution "indefinitely postponed because public sentiment has not called for it!" What an epitaph!

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Of all the nefarious villains who war upon human well-being, we regard the corrupter of the ballot-box with most abhorrence. Other felons do wrong to individuals; he strikes at the vitals of the Republic. Who does not value his vote more than his coat? The ballot-boxstuffer robs the honest voter of his most precious right-that of expressing his deliberate judgment on the policy of the Government and on the conduct of those who administer it. The miscreants who, in 1844, by fraudulent votes robbed Henry Clay of the Electoral Votes of New-York and Louisiana, changed thencethe whole current of our National history; those who, by like means, stole the vote of our State in '68 from Grant and Colfax, intended to perpetrate a crime equally gigantic. They did their wicked worst; the result in other States prevented the consummation of their evil purpose. As it was, they swindled our State out of the Governor and other State Officers of her choice, foisting upon her rulers who were no more elected than Judas Iscariot was chosen chief of the Apostles. But the active criminals were in close league with the dispensers of justice in this City, and were thus screened from legal exposure and punishment. Yet it cannot be that their iniquity will fail of its due reward.

-The World sees fit to ask us the following questions with regard to the glaring frauds perpetrated last Fall in Brooklyn: 1. What Republicans were to profit by these frauds

2. Did Archibald Bliss, member of the Republican State Central Committee, know in advance of the fraudulent conspiracy ! 3. Was it not a part of the ' arrangement that a Republican candidate for the Assembly was to be 'counted in' as Mr. Bliss's representative at Albany I 4. Did Daniel L. Northrup (who is a member of the Water Board with Mr. Bliss) profit by these frauds ! 5. Was not S. T. Maddox elected to the Assembly as Mr. Northrup's representative, a Democratio employ6 of the Water Board being run as a 'dummy' against Maddox ! 6. Did A. F. Campbell, Republican member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, have any part in the 'combination? . Was not F. Kaufman run as a 'dummy' candidate for Senator in the Hild District, with the approbation of Mr. Bliss and his associates in plundering the tax-payers of Brooklyn, the consideration being the counting done in favor of their candidates for the Assembly 1 8. Has Mr Bliss, member of the Republican State Central Committee, and the leader of his party in Kings County, done anything to aid District-Atterney Morris in ferreting out these frauds and bringing their perpetrators to justice f'

Answers by The Tribune .- We do not know, and do not believe, that Archibald M. Bliss, or any other Republican, had any part in or foreknowledge of the frauds in question; but, if he had, we are even more anxious for his conviction and punishment than for that of his Democratic confederates. We took part in combating Mr. Kaufman's repugnance to running for the Senate; and we did it with full intent to elect him if possible. In short, we regard all the charges insinuated above against Kepublicans as libels, and trust The World will be required to justify them.

But were they all as true as we believe them false, our course would be the same. We demand the exposure, conviction and punishment of every conspirator against the purity of the ballot-box, no matter of what politics. If a Rethe same thing. Fanning is a great art, and publican and a Democrat have conspired to cheat the legal electors out of their choice, and we could convict but one of them, we should convict the Republican, because he has sinned against greater light, and against a more intense detestation of his crime among his associates than has ever been evinced by the opposite party. But we should much prefer to punish both.

The entire machinery of justice in Kings County is in Democratic hands. The District-Attorney is a Democrat, and seems intent on doing his whole duty; yet his efforts are resisted and baffled by Democratic Judges in a manner which seems to us infamous. We speak freely; for, having voted, and urged others to vote, for both Judges Gilbert and Pratt, on the assumption that, if supported by both parties, they would on the bench know no party, we feel personally wronged by the action of Judge Pratt and the too easy acquiescence therein of Judge Gilbert. If this action be designed to screen Republicans as well as Democrats from the just penalty of their crimes, we tell Judge Pratt that he libels the Republicans who voted for him if he imagines that they would have any ballot-box stuffer or miscounter of votes screened from punishment, no matter though he were twenty times a Re-

publican. We believe every one of the villains now under indictment in Brooklyn for fraud in our late election is a Democrat; but, if there be a pretended Republican among them, we bespeak for him a sterner trial and a harsher judgment than we invoke for his Democratic associates. And it seems to us that not one of them all has done more to promote fraud at elections, and incite rogues to commit it by a prospect of impunity, than has Judge Pratt.

-And now will The World do its best to impel the passage of a law or laws which will render illegal voting or intentional miscounting of votes henceforth too dangerous to be attempted? This is the vital point. We ask that every one who offers to register or to vote when and where he has no right to do so, with every one who miscounts votes actually east, be declared by law a felon and punished as for perjury and robbery combined. We ask that every one who hires, induces, or in any manner incites, the commission of the aforesaid crimes, be likewise punished as a felon. We ask that a careful list of the legal voters in each election district be completed at least one month before each State Election, arranged by streetnumbers from lowest to highest in due order, and posted where every one may study and scrutinize it. We ask that Judges and District-Attorneys who connive at, and give impunity to Election Frauds, be promptly hurled from the stations they disgrace. In short, we ask

tate to second the action of the House in this to their estates. This can surely be effected; the obstacle which has prevented it hitherto is the knowledge of our Democratic managers that every hundred illegal votes polled in these two cities swells their Democratic majority by not less than ninety. Let them suffer from fraud but once, as we suffer habitually, and they would find or make a way to end it.

GOLD, PRICES, AND WAGES.

There is a great deal of apprehension at this time among mechanics, laborers, and workingmen of all kinds, concerning the prospect of a still further reduction of wages than such as may have taken place during the past year. There is wide-spread talk about lower prices for everything. There is a loud demand for a decrease of rents, for a diminution in the cost of the necessaries of life, and for cheaper goods, while of course there is also a demand on the part of employers for a decrease in the cost of labor. In the mean time, it is urged on behalf of the industrial, operative, or laboring people that they cannot live and " make both ends meet" with any reduction of the present rate of wages, while at the same time it is urged by the business, mercantile, and manufacturing classes, as well as by the propertyholders, that it is impossible to bring prices to anything like former terms as long as wages are so much above old-time rates. Within the last twelvemonth, there has been

decrease of wages in many departments of labor, and a diminution of prices in some kinds of goods and supplies. Houses can now be erected at rates more than thirty per cent below what they cost a year ago, and the reduction in the wages of labor during the year is over twenty per cent. Even the bricklayers and plasterers, who two or three years ago struck for, and obtained higher wages than were ever paid for any sort of mechanical labor, in this, or any other country, have been forced to consent to a reduction of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. In many other trades there has been as great a reduction of pay within a recent period; and the same may be said of that vast body of men in the city who are classified as laborers. The diminution in the price of provisions and the various necessaries of life has been irregular. Flour is but half the price it was five years ago, and can be bought at about ante-war rates. Beef and other meats are as high as they were when at their highest. Sugar has fallen to one-third its war price; coffee and butter have fallen considerably; so have potatoes; coal has fallen largely; while cotton goods have latterly been approaching peace rates. Though the wages of many kinds of mechanics and laborers have been reduced within the last few months, or during the past year, wages are yet, on an average, twice as high, nominally, as before the war. Since the heavy fall in gold, employers have been very generally engaged in discussing the necessity of attempting to bring the rates of wages somewhat nearer the peace standard than they have been at any time for the last eight or ten years. It is not unnatural, therefore, that the wagesclass should display some apprehension in view of the present state of affairs. They vigorously protest against the threatened reduction of wages, and demand its postponement at least until there is a general and established decrease in rents and prices. In regard to rents especially the complaints are loud and wide-spread; for the rents of the cheaper order of houses have thus far been kept up at the highest warrates, which are more than double the rates that were prevalent before the Rebellion.

We do not believe that wages can at this time be reduced to the ante-war standard because gold has fallen to the present low quotation. There will doubtless be a further adjustment of wages and prices, of production and labor, of rents and property values, as well as of gold and currency, during the present year. But the fact that they are all related to each other, and are all of common and mutual interest, cannot possibly be disregarded in the regulation that must necessarily take place. We have no doubt that the industrial and laboring classes will be quite as ready in preparing themselves to accept the facts of the situation as the business classes and property-holders. It is recognized on all hands that the inflated prices of the last eight or ten years cannot be upheld forever. If labor is cheapened, production must be cheapened; if wages are lowered, so also must be the cost of living. We hope the adjustment will be effected without the prevalence of those wide-spread and destructive strikes which were the agency of securing the necessary rise of wages some years ago. We hope it will be effected without causing renewed derangement of business and industry. We have had a number of strikes in the city and its vicinity within the last few months-none of them, we believe, to obtain an advance of wages, but all of them to prevent the diminution of the wages-rate by employers. We do not think that any one of these strikes has been successful. The present are assuredly times in which there is a loud call upon business men to act with caution, upon workingmen to move with intelligence, and upon all sorts of men to live economically and prudently. There will be better times for the whole people after business and industry have returned to their legitimate basis, and when values and prices are established with something like assurance and permanence.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

We are so glad to bring The N. Y. Times to a point that we welcome even a question from that source which seems to hint, even inversely, at a principle. After twaddling in its usual fashion about "revenue reform," "revision and reduction of the Customs' list in the interest both of the Revenue and of American Industry," it closes as follows:

"Meanwhile we propound an inquiry which may ena ble THE TRIBUNE to furnish the means of testing the sincerity of its own professions in regard to certain duties, actual and proposed. In order that in any attempt at controversy we may start from some common pre-mise, we ask it to state whether the duty, with other charges of importation, on the ordinary grades of steel manufacture equals eighty-six per cent, of the cost of their production in England!-whether the advocacy of a rate of duty which, with charges of importation, shall equal forty-three per cent, of such cost may be correctly tigmatized as Free Trade !- and whether, under the pre tense of protecting industry, it is in favor of the enactment of the bill now pending before Congress, which in creases the duty from two and a quarter to three and a quarter cents per pound? If THE TRIBUNE will, at th outset, give us explicit information upon these points, it is at liberty to parade its rhapsodies and its spicen

Answer by The Tribune.-We greatly desire that our country shall produce so much Iron as shall be required to satisfy its own needs, and that it shall make therefrom all the Steel it requires. If there be any Iron or Steel wanted, for the producton of which no fit ores can be found within our borders, we would import that metal, or so much of the peculiar Ore required as may be essential to its production. We wish the

tion until the great end shall have been attained of satisfying our need of those metals by our own industry, applied to the mining and smelting of our own ores, and the refining and perfecting of the metals thence produced. Such is the aim of our policy, dearly avowed and unflinchingly pursued. We hold with Washton and Madison that a great nation should not consent to be dependent on others for articles so essential to its prospectry in peace

and its security in war as are Iron and Steel.

Now we do not admit that the present charges

on the importation of Steel amount to "86 per cent," nor anything like it; but we de most heartily approve the increase of certain outies on Steel proposed by Gen. Schenck's bill. The profitable production of certain qualities and descriptions of Steel is a rare and difficult art, requiring vast aggregations alike of capital, experience and skill. We presume that there are British establishments which can to-day make certain kinds of Steel for half the money cost of making just such Steel to-day in this country. And yet, we hold Protection is the true and sure road to cheap Steel-hold that British makers are, even now, selling Steel to this country cheaper than they would do if we had no duty on its importation, and no home-made Steel-hold that Bessemer Steel Rails are now sold to this country far cheaper than they would be if we had made none. We want the duty raised, as Gen. Schenck proposes, in order that our own people may make more and better Steel, and may be stimulated to invent and improve processes until we shall make as cheap and as good Steel as any other people, precisely as we now make Nails, Axes, Scythes, Plows, &c., &c., that are unsurpassed by any other. Such is our policy, such its impulses, such its aims; and, if these be resisted, we repel all compromises, all trimming, and propose, thereupon, to take the sense of the country. And we are confident that some journals that are doing journeywork for the Free Trade League will be constrained by their subscribers to trim their sails to a pretty stiff breeze off-shore before the contest is ended .- Messieurs of The Times! we have printed your question; will you print our answer?

CAPTAIN EYEE.

The suil accounts of the Oneida disaster which we published yesterday seem to be generally accepted as conclusive proof that the worst representations of Capt. Eyre's inhumanity were no more than the truth. It is said that there must have been gross negligence on board both vessels if they did not see each other in time to avoid a collision; it is also alleged that the Oneida was wrong in putting her helm a-starboard, when the rule of the road required her to port. In point of fact Capt. Eyre testifies that he did see the Oneida when she was more than a mile away, and it is natural to suppose that his vessel was seen at the same time. What took place, however, on board the corvette we do not know, nor is it just now especially important. If our officers were to blame they are beyond the reach of punishment or reproof. The question is not what caused the collision, but what followed it. The base desertion of the sinking ship by the captain of the Bombay is proved almost beyond a doubt. Capt. Eyre is responsible for the death of a hundred men. It is gratifying to remember that British

sailors as a class are distinguished for conduct very different from this man's, and none have been more severe in denouncing him than his own countrymen. Prominent Englishmen iu New-York declared yesterday that it was the duty of Secretary Fish to demand the surrender of Eyre's person to the United States Goverument, and the duty of the British Ministry to send him here for trial even without a demand. This may not be good law, but it shows a substantial sense of justice. We should be sorry on our part if any American court had to try this case. The crime is so black, the results have been so awful, the penalty should be so severe, that we want the trial to be conducted before a tribunal which cannot be suspected of prejudice against the prisoner. For we take it for granted that the matter is not to end with the Yokohama court of inquiry. It is not a case of damages, or a question of revoking the captain's certificate. Damages may be demanded afterward, if the Bombay proves to be in the wrong. The abandonment of a drowning crew is murder in the sight of heaven, whatever crime it may be in the books of the law. For that crime there must be a strict and impartial trial, and, if it is proved, a swift and heavy punishment.

We have lately read reports from several of the Quaker Christians who were last year appointed as Indian Superintendents and Agents. They all seem to be meeting with remarkable success; and their humane policy appears to be producing better results for all parties concerned than any other Indian policy ever tried by our Government. Of Superintendent Janney, who has charge of the Pawnees, Winnebagoes, and other tribes, we have the most encouraging accounts. He has gathered hundreds of the Indian children into his schools, and has proved the feasibility of their being brought into civilized ways and habits. He recently gave all his scholars new suits of clothing and blankets. which had been voluntarily contributed by the Quakers of the country; and we are told that happier crowds of boys and girls were never seen, while their mothers looked on with pride and joy. Compare such a scene as this with the frightful scene recently witnessed in Montana, when nearly two hundred Piegan Indians, mostly women and children, were put to the sword by the troopers of Col. Baker. Compare this humane and Christian policy of the Quakers with the heathenish and murderous policy which we have so long enforced. We are sure that, in view of the developments of the past year, President Grant cannot have any doubt about his duty in extending the Quaker policy which he wisely initiated on entering upon office. It is as advantageous to the white settlers, who are the objects of Indian revenge, as to the Indians, who are the victims of the white man's savagery.

Who would have thought it? The Democratic Legislature of California have declared against Slavery. They have passed an act "to prevent the establishment of Coolie Slavery in California." We feel like hailing such evidence of progress with hand-shaking and congratulation. Yet, although cruel to doubt a new convert, we must first take a precaution; we must pull off this boot and examine whether it may not contain a cloven foot, There are two bills, known as Hager's Chinese bills, which have passed together. The first is policy of Protection to Home Industry. It to keep out Chinese women who are abducted ably edited and handsomely printed. from their homes and sent here for vile purposes. All parties are agreed in preventing this infamous traffic. The other is the bill, part of whose pretty title we have quoted. It sets forth a theory that the Chinese and Japanese be made as secure as the right of house-owners steady expansion of our Iron and Steel production in malefactors who leave their country for their by adoption, and by affection, my tanochast."

country's good. There is but one trouble about the theory-it is not true. The records of Calitornia juzice, scart justice though it be to Chinese, show this consusively. The real shject is to stop the immigration of Asiatica altogether. Fortunately, the want of good segan which such a purpose presupposes is shown in the provisions of the act, which can be on the one band easily evaded, and on the other are probably unconstitutional. A certificate of character is required of immigrants, which no doubt the "Six Companies" will fornish aband. antly in the flowery chirography of the Celes. tial tongue; and the Commissioner of Immigration may exhibit his skill as a linguist by reading each testimonial, talking with each immigrant, and, if satisfactory, affixing a revenue stamp on each new comer.

President Grant does not stand upon idle ceremony, or hesitate to violate established precedents in White-House etiquette, when the business of the nation demands action. On Wednesday he visited the Capitol and took possession of "the President's Room." This, it is said, is among the first times in our history that a President has occupied the apartment devoted to his use, at any other than the closing hours of a Congress. President Grant was there at this unusual time for business purposes, which the public will heartily commend. Immediately on his arrival, instead of holding a levee in his room, as has been the custom heretofore, he sent for the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and intimated his readiness to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Bradley to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and to appoint a Southern man and a resident of the vacant district if the Committee shall deem it advisable, and will so indicate. We are not informed that this candid expression led to s full and unreserved exchange of views. It ought to have had, and doubtless will yet have, such result. At any rate the manner and the matter of this interview are alike agreeable innovations on Presidential precedent.

-A later and more important suggestion of the President on the subject of the Georgia bill yesterday brought about a caucus of the Republican Senators. President Grant is very desirous of the early admission of Georgia, in order that he may announce the ratification of the XVth Amendment. This suggestion was made on the receipt yesterday morning of certified copies of the acts of the Texas Legislature adopting the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth Amendments. The credentials of the Texas Senators are already before the Judiciary Committee; the probabilities are that both Senators and Representatives will be admitted in a few days, perhaps to-day; and then it will be only necessary to complete the reconstruction of Georgia to legalize the announcement of the ratification of the Amendment establishing Universal Suffrage The caucus, we are sorry to say, resulted in no agreement likely to hasten the much desired action, and a long debate on Mr. Bingham's amendment is threatened. This is particularly undesirable and unfortunate at this time, There is a chance, however, that the seeming necessity of thoroughly discussing the Georgia bill will have the effect of foreing the Funding bill through during the present week

The expense of the construction and laying of an ocean cable of any given length can now be pretty accurately estimated. The London dispatch announcing the signing of the contract for a new Atlantic telegraph between Wales and Rhode Island said that the cost of the cable would be £600,000 (about \$3,000,000 in gold). The first Atlantic cables cost higher than this; but, as the cable-makers have acquired experience and facility in their work, they have been able to reduce and regulate their expenses. From the contract which was made in London for the Belgo-American cable (not yet laid) we learn that the cost of 3,600 miles of deep sea cable was £684,000, and the additional cost of the 160 miles of connecting shore cable was £85,200. The contract price of laying this cable was established at £100,000. Reducing these various expenses to dollars, we thus find that the cost of constructing and submerging the 3,760 miles of cable is \$4,346,000 in gold. The price of this Belgo-American cable is the lowest of which we have any knowledge, excepting the Welsh-American cable, the contract for which we have just heard of by telegraph. For the French-American cable (3,200 miles) the cost of construction and laying was \$5,100,000, and, in addition to this, there were extraordinary expenses for concessions and other things which ran the total cost of the line up to \$6,255,000. The dispatch of yesterday giving the contract for the Welsh cable does not indicate whether the price mentioned covers the cost of the shore ends, but we presume it does; and if this be the case, it will be the cheapest of all the Atlantic cable lines. The expense of submerging will certainly not be any more than that required in the case of the Belgo-American cable, which is fixed at \$500,000. Allowing, then, a large margin for incidental and extraordinary expenses, it will be seen that the total outlay for the new line by the Company will be under \$4,000,000. Even at this valuation it will require a pretty large and steady business to secure the shareholders an annual dividend of ten per cent.

The Herald, says: A Press News Cable telegram, which bears the date Paris, March 7, says: "M. Renan has been restored to his professorship in the College of France." This dispatch reached us last night. We had the same item already in type, having received it by mail from Europe

vesterday evening. We have not the least doubt of this, and are all the more ready to believe it because if one of The Herald's eminent European correspondents sent that news by mail, he sent what was not then true, and it was therefore perfectly natural that The Herald should put it in type. At the latest mail advices from Paris, M. Renan had not been restored to his professorship, though he had asked to be. But if the poor old sceature will cling to the delusion that ships are faster than electricity. what can you expect? The Herald's corps of foreign letter-writers (at \$5 a column in gold for all matter accepted) now includes, we believe, the Pope of Rome, the Emperer Napoleos, Martin Farquhar Tupper, all the principal members of the Mordaunt family. and the confidential butler of Sir Thomas Mongreiffe; but even these will not save it if it contemns the telegraph.

The People's Journal has just been started at Mamilton, Canada, avowedly to advocate the

The Duke de Montpensier expresses, in & recent letter, his gratitude for the effect made to return him to the Spanish Cortes, and says. " Wasterer may be the vicissitudes of time. I shall never counts work to the best of my ability for the presperity and A